THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for the Permanent Peace with all the Indian Tribes North-west of the Ohio.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I the said Plenipotentiary, in the course of the powers and authority to me vested, have entered into certain preliminary articles, with the following tribes and nations of Indians, viz.—The *Wyandots*, *Chippewas*, *Ottawas*, *Potawattamies*, *Miamis*, *Shawanese* and *Delawares*, for a cessation of hostilities, and for the mutual surrender of all prisoners of every description; as well as for holding a general Treaty, for settling all causes of controversy, and for establishing a permanent Peace between the United States, and the aforesaid tribes of Indians, on or about the 15th day of June next.

Wherefore, I do hereby, in the name of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, prohibit and forbid, all and every person and persons from killing, insulting or injuring any Indian or Indians, belonging to the aforesaid tribes or nations, or either of them (unless in their own defence) And I do hereby, also forbid any party or parties, citizens of the United States, or either of them, from entering the Indian country north-west of the Ohio, with hostile intentions, (without permission from proper authority first obtained) between this period and the end of the pending Treaty, as they will answer a contrary conduct at their peril.

And to the end that the Treaty may be carried into complete effect, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary articles, the said Plenipotentiary enjoins all and every person and persons having in his or her possession any Indian prisoners belonging to those or either of those nations, to deliver them, and each of them, at this place, on or before the said fifteenth day of June next, and for which reasonable expences will be allowed by the public.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at HEAD-QUARTERS, GREENVILLE, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

W. H HARRISON, Aid-de-Camp.

A true copy from the original, sent me by the Commander in Chief.

THOMAS BUTLER, Lt. Col. Comdt.

Fort Fayette, April 17, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

LOST *in the Indian country, on the waters of Nshaunock creek, on Tuesday the 14th instant, a grey HORSE, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, paces, he has had the fistula, and his upper lip is set to the near side by reason of twisting, when under cure for the fistula. Any person out improving land in that country or the spies of Allegheny county, or any of our Indian friends about Fort Franklin, if they happen to find him, and send him to Mr. Patrick Murphy, in Pittsburgh, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by*

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, April 23, 1795.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 18th instant, an apprentice boy named HUGH COOK GLASS, about 20 years of age, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, marked with the small pox, short black hair, darkish complexion, took away with him a continental rifle. It is expected he is gone down the river, and will pass for a gunsmith. Whoever take up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, without reasonable charges.*

HENRY WOLF, Gunsmith.

April 23, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber adjoining to Brush run manor, and hath in his inclosure, a Sorrel MARE, two years old, no brand, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HUGH GRAY.

Westmoreland county, Franklin township, April 22, 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave his note payable to George Tittle of Westmoreland County, for the sum of 61l. payable on the 1st of January 1796, being the price of a horse I purchased of him, in which I was imposed upon, he being unsound at the time of the sale. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking any assignment on said note, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM CLARK.

April 20, 1795.

Whereas the subscriber gave

five bonds to Alexander Rose, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1794, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his contract with me.

WILLIAM ALTMAN.

Westmoreland county, Huntington township, April 17, 1795.

The Elegant HORSE

Golden Farmer,

WILL *season this season at the stable of the subscriber in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the Washington road, near M'Kee's ferry, the third week in April, then the week following at the stable of Mr. Robert Johnson, Plumb township, county aforesaid, near Squire M'Kee's, and so to be removed week about to the first day of July next, at the low rate of 17s the season, and one bushel of oats, one pound fifteen shillings for ensuring a colt and one bushel of oats, 7s6 the single leap. Country produce will be taken in payment, wheat at 4s. and rye at 3s. per bushel, if delivered at John Small's mill, John Neel's mill, or James Myers's mill, by the first day of November next.*

GOLDEN FARMER is a beautiful grey, full 16 hands high, proportionably built, 7 years old this spring, fit for either saddle or geers, was bred on the south branch of Potowmack; his sire was the well known horse called the Dove, his dam was an imported dray mare; his figure and appearance is sufficient to recommend him. Any gentleman inclining to bring their mares to him the greatest attention shall be paid by

WILLIAM HUEY.

April 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO *STILLS, one of* 144 *the other of* 84 *gallons—They are almost new, having been run only one season. The copper is of the first quality, and the arrearages and all demands of government are satisfied. Also, two stake stands, 12 mashing tubs, singling and doubling barrels, &c. with an iron mash-kiln and malt screen. They will be sold reasonable, and the payment made convenient. Enquire of* GEORGE WALLACE, *Esq. Braddock's Field, or Mr.* WM. SEMPLE, *merchant, Pittsburgh.*

April 14, 1795.

THOSE *who have become purchasers in in the* NEW TOWN, *at M'Kee's Ferry, are hereby informed, that their deeds will be made out with all possible dispatch, and when prepared further notice will be given of the time and place where they may apply to make good their second payment, and take up their deeds.*

JOHN M'KEE.

April 3, 1795.

A disagreement having taken

place between me and my wife Sarah Kear, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

GEORGE KEAR.

TO BE LET,

For such a Term as may be agreed on, and possession given immediately.

THE FARM *lately occupied by Ralph Nailor adjoining lands of the subscriber, on the bank of the Monongahela river, within half a mile of M'Farlane's ferry. There is on said farm 20 acres of first rate river bottom land also 20 acres of fresh upland, the whole of which is in good order for spring or fall grain, with 5 or 6 acres of meadow under good fence, a good dwelling house, stable and barn. Also a good convenient dwelling house, with a kitchen and smoke-house, on the bank of said river, within 300 yards of my own dwelling house, very convenient for the residence of a merchant or trades man. For further particulars apply on the premises to*

WILLIAM NAILOR.

April 13, 1795.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Union Town, April 1, 1795.

CAPTAIN *William Butler, in the Virginia line; George Coleghan, near Union Town; James Crawford, Monongahela; Randolph Freeman, near Union Town; Hugh Hall, John Hart, Robert Johnston, care of Henry Lewis, Frederick Town; John Lamb, Fayette county; Samuel M'Farland, Redstone Old Fort; Benjamin Morfy, farmer; William Taylor, care of Robert Jackman.*

Came to the plantation of

John Berns on Robinson's Run, about the first of August last, a bay Filley, 3 years old, about 13 hands, faces and trots, Brands I with a strap on the left shoulder, a little white on her off hind foot, black mane and tail, her mane hangs to the left side. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away from Samuel Jeffries Mill on Montour's Run.

JOHN KELSO

April 12, 1795.

Whereas there is a demand of

one hundred and sixty pounds ten shillings and nine pence, by the executors of William Drummond against the land in the possession of the heir of William Drummond, viz. Alexander Drummond, and for which the land is liable, this is a notice to any person who may be disposed to purchase.

WILLIAM IRA,
MARGARET KERR, late
MARGARET DRUMMOND.

April 11, 1795.

Came into the inclosure of

the subscriber, living in German township, Fayette county, some time last fall, two COWS, one red and white, the near ear cropt, the other red and white, no mark. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABRAHAM STEWART.

April 1, 1795.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

IT was part of a compromise between the revenue officers and the delinquent distillers in this country, that in lieu of all past duties and forfeitures each distiller should enter his stills for the current year and should pay the excise duty for the preceding year ending in June last, estimating that duty by the capacity of the stills. This duty many have paid, but many in Washington county are delinquent, and it is said intend to dispute the payment because there was no inspection office in that county.

Public notice has been given that suits will be commenced, which may occasion litigations on a subject which every friend to this country must wish laid to rest. From this consideration I have been induced to examine the ground on which such dispute must rest, and now lay before you the progress and results of my enquiry.

An act of Congress of 3d March 1791, imposed a yearly duty of 60 cents per gallon of the capacity of every still, which after the last day of June then next ensuing should be employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth of the United States in any other place than a city, town or village, or which should be erected in stone, brick, or some other manner whereby they should be in a condition to be wrought. The [illegible] be payable half yearly on demand [illegible] proprietor of the still at his dwelling [illegible] and 6 cents refusal to be [illegible] or levied by distress, [illegible] An act of Congress of [illegible] duced this duty to [illegible] the last day of June next [illegible] dered the proprietor and [illegible] jointly and severally liable for the duty thereon, and the owner of the land on which a still should be worked also liable for the duty thereon unless it was worked by a tenant not less than one year, or by an intruder on the land, and made the duty a lien on the still, Sect. 1, 3, 8. An act of Congress 5th June 1794, made a personal demand the duties of the proprietor of the still or notice in writing of its amount left at his dwelling house equivalent to the demand prescribed, Sect. 18.

More effectually to prevent the evasion of the duties, the act of 1791 required that each distiller shall write or paint on some conspicuous part outside and in front of every house intended to be used in the distillation or keeping of spirits, and on the door of every apartment therein so used, the words "*Distiller of Spirits,*" and shall on the first day of July then next, or within three days thereafter, or within three days before he begins to distill therein, make entry in writing at the nearest office of inspection if within ten miles thereof, of every such house and apartment; and for the omission of doing either of these imposed a forfeiture of one hundred dollars and all the spirits kept therein, or the value thereof at the highest market price. Sect. 25. The act of 1792 required every person having a still to make entry thereof at an inspection office within the county between the last day of May and the first day of July in each year, and every person resident procuring a still or removing within a county and bringing a still to make such entry thereof; every entry describing each still and its capacity, where and in whose possession it is, whether for sale or use, and, in case of removal, the place from which it was brought; and for the neglect of such entry imposed a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, Sect. 2, 13. The act of 1794 required under like penalty, that if no inspection office existed in the county, every owner or possessor of a still should make such entry at some other office of inspection in the division or survey in which the still was. Sect. 10. 19.

From the progress of my enquiry, I proceed to state some questions which may arise from it and bear on this dispute.

1. Are not the duty and the forfeiture two distinct things, and may not a man be liable to the one without being liable to the other? for instance, may not a man who kept a still for sale, or out of the furnace, without having made the proper entry, be liable to the forfeiture, though not liable to the duty?

2. Does not the duty arise from working the still or having it in the furnace, and does not the forfeiture arise from the neglect of entry: and if a distiller, though he has constantly worked his still and never entered it, should not be liable to the forfeiture if there was no office of inspection within the bounds prescribed by law, may he not be liable to the duty, whether there was an office of inspection within the bounds or not, if he has either worked his still or kept it in the furnace?—The forfeiture may be less than the duty, and was added *more effectually* to prevent the evasion of the duty.

3. Is not every man within any of the United States who since the last day of June 1791 has worked a still, liable to the amount of the duty for the time he has worked it, altho' his still may never have been entered or measured: Is not this duty a debt, though the amount of it may not have been ascertained; when ascertained may it not yet be demanded from every person who does not accede to the compromise, and when demanded may not payment of it be enforced by suit or distress?

4. Does not the act of 1794, oblige every person to enter their still, if there be an office of inspection within the survey, render the question whether there was an inspection office in Washington county altogether useless, so far as respects the year ending the last day of last June?

I propose these questions to the serious consideration of the delinquent distillers, not as absolute dogmas which they must believe without evidence, but as probable conclusions from the preceding enquiry. I have stated the premises, let each man judge for himself or submit his case to the opinion of some person skilled in the laws. My wish, and the end of this statement is, that every man may do what shall most conduce to his own interest and the general peace of the country, and that all further contentions, heart-burnings and discontents on this unfortunate business may as soon as possible cease.

INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

Mr. Oswald,

NOTWITHSTANDING the unequivocal teſtimony, which Mr. Jefferſon vouchſafed to Mr. Morris afforded, that *our negotiation with France*, there ſeems ſtill to exiſt doubts, in the minds of many citizens, of this fact.—This ſcepticiſm ariſes from an unwillingneſs to believe that a nation who once combated againſt the oppreſſion and tyranny of Great Britain, ſhould now offer the incenſe of adulation to her, and that a government, which derived its birth from France, ſhould now neglect her, and manifeſt a ſtronger attachment for monarchy than for republicaniſm. Strange as this fact may appear, it is too important to be doubted; unleſs circumſtances which a few years ſince would have called down the ridicule of a fool or a madman upon any man who ſhould have predicted them. To prove then, beyond a doubt, that our executive would not treat with France on the following extract from the report of Mr. Jefferſon on the privileges and reſtrictions on the commerce of the United States, exhibited.

"France *of her own accord* propoſed negociations for improving by a new treaty *on fair and unequivocal principles* the commercial relations of the two countries. But her internal diſturbances have hitherto prevented the proſecution of them to effect, though we have had aſſurances of the continuation of the diſpoſition."

"*Propoſals of friendly arrangement* have been made *on our part* by the preſent government to that of Great Britain, as the meſſage ſtates, but being already on a good footing in law, and a better one in fact than the moſt favored nation, *they have not as yet diſcovered a diſpoſition* to have it meddled with."

Three things are deducible from this extract—1ſt. That France wiſhed to treat with us on *fair and unequivocal principles*, but that we refuſed to meet her—2d. That we wiſhed to treat with Great Britain, but that ſhe refuſed meeting us—3d. That our commerce with Great Britain, before Mr. Jay's negociation, was on as good a footing in law, and a better one in fact than that of the moſt favored nation.

If our commerce with Great Britain was on as good in law, and better in fact than that of the moſt favored nation, whence the neceſſity to ſupplicate her again and again for a treaty; Is it probable that ſhe would grant us more favours than ſhe has done to the moſt favored nation, that our importunity was ſo great; or were we determined to have a treaty with her, although no additional benefit would reſult from it, only to ſay it to ſay, that we have made a friend of a monarch? A treaty would do no more, in all probability, than put us upon a footing with the moſt favored nation, and as we ſhould be obliged to grant her this ſame indulgence, we have actually courted Great Britain to arivalſhip with France, by wiſhing to place her upon the ſame footing; Would Great Britain have permitted our commerce to be upon this footing unleſs ſhe had found her account in it; It would argue little knowledge indeed of the character of that nation, and her jealouſy of us, to ſuppoſe good will towards the United States had any influence in our preſent commercial relations—intereſt is the main ſpring of all her actions, and if her intereſt had not been implicated, the commercial relation between us would long ſince have been deſtroyed.

To what cauſe are we to attribute the willingneſs of Great Britain to treat with Mr. Jay, after having repeatedly diſdained our overtures? A cauſe, too prominent to be miſtaken, preſents itſelf in the unparalelled atchievements of the French Republic. While the arms of the coaleſced tyrants appeared triumphant, Great Britain meditated a deadly blow againſt our liberty and peace. It was in this moment of triumph, when Toulon was ſurrendered by treachery, and the fortreſſes on the frontier of France were opening their gates to the ſatellites of deſpotiſm, that Great Britain iſſued her piratical mandates, urged on the ſavages, by the mouth of Dorcheſter, to butcher our citizens, and deſolate our frontier, and by her intrigues, let looſe a band of Algerine robbers, barbarous almoſt as Brittons, to prey upon our commerce, and make ſlaves of our freemen. The tide of proſperity, however, ſoon began to ebb, and with it abuſed Britiſh conſpiracies. The outrages committed upon a nation, that had once been indignant her, and had humbled her pride, and her arrogance, began to excite apprehenſions of reſentment, in the hour of her tribulation, and the revocation of her November orders, was the immediate conſequences of defeat and fear. But though fear uſurped the empire, treachery ſtill guides the helm of Britiſh policy. Under the ſemblance of juſtice, but with ſimilar views as operated in the production of the former orders, the January orders, made their appearance. Our commerce has been alike a prey to both and in a ſtate of neutrality, we have experienced all the hardſhips of a war upon our commerce without the benefit of repriſal. Inſult and robbery produced humility in us, and we ſupplicated inſtead of retaliation. A treaty is ſaid to be the iſſue of our meekneſs. This treaty is of a piece with the other perfidies of Great Britain, for it is deſigned as an anodyne to lull us to ſlumber until ſhe ſhould be relieved from that embarraſſment which republican valour has thrown in her way. The draught has been prepared with ſkill, and we are upon the point of ſwallowing the ſoporific potion. What are the terms of the treaty but a lullaby to unnerve the arm of freedom, and to unſtring the hand of republicaniſm, until the golden opportunity has paſſed! Happy for this country the days of that corrupt monarchy appear to be numbered; for already has the impetuous valour of our inſulted French brethren, ruſhed like a torrent upon the Dutch provinces, and ſwept away the dykes of ariſtocracy. Perhaps Heaven will direct their next ſteps to Great Britain itſelf, and by one deciſive ſtroke, relieve the world from the miſeries, which that corrupt government has too long entailed upon mankind, and free the United States from the dreadful dilemma, into which either the indiſcretion or deſign of our government has thrown them. Humanity and juſtice call aloud for the example. May it not be procraſtinated.

FRANKLIN.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

An ACT to erect a new Election Diſtrict in the County of Allegheny.

Section I. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the following bounds in the county aforeſaid, include and be erected into a ſeparate election diſtrict, viz. beginning at the mouth of Miller's run, thence by a ſtraight line to a point where the Big creek run empties itſelf into Monteur's run, to James Baggs's fork of the ſame; thence up ſaid fork to the county line; thence down the ſame to the place of beginning. And that the freemen reſiding within the ſaid diſtrict hereby are authoriſed to hold their annual elections at the houſe now occupied by Henry Noble, in Nobleſburgh, under the ſame regulations preſcribed by the conſtitution and laws of this commonwealth any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GEORGE LATIMER,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved April 13, 1795.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, *January* 27.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF HOLLAND.

THIS day the 27th of January, the ſecond ſitting of the Proviſionary Aſſembly repreſenting the PEOPLE of Holland.

It is decreed in the name of the aſſembly, that commiſſioners be appointed to viſit the dykes which have ſuffered ſo much by the late meaſures which were taken by the late government, and to cauſe them to be repaired, with power to put in requiſition all perſons and property which may be neceſſary for that purpoſe. That they decreed Citizen Beunjeings, Inſpector General of the inundations and two Engineer Officers, to call on ſuch perſons as they may require.

The impoſitions and contributions, which now exiſt are proviſionally continued, and to be collected by the ſame perſons as are at preſent employed, but they are ſpecially charged to be particularly indulgent to the poor.

Citizen Hahn, Leſtoved, and L. Loned, are named deputies to the States General, ſo long as the preſent form of government ſhall exiſt, they are charged to ſee that a courier be ſent to Paris to the deputies Beautzer and Repilear to inform them of the Revolution which has taken place in their country, and to ſpecially order them to ſtop all negociations, particularly to forbid them to negociate in the name of the province of Holland.

It is ordered that advices, be ſent to the Colonies in the two Indies, of the revolution, that our Conſuls in the Mediterranean and Baltic be alſo informed, that all our ſhips which may be found, be put on their guard againſt ſurprize. It is alſo ordered to all the Commanders of veſſels of the State, that they no longer obey the orders of the cidevant Admiral General (the Stadtholder) that they ſhall bring their veſſels into the ports of the Republic with all poſſible diſpatch, and in caſe of any difficulties that they go into the ports of the Republic which ſhall be moſt convenient. That the commanders of all our veſſels in the two Indies, and the officers of the colonies be ordered to act upon the defenſive only until further orders.

That a cartel be ſent to England and to order all the commanders of veſſels which ſhall be found, to immediately return with their veſſels to the ports of the Republic and to demand them of the Britiſh government, in caſe it ſhould oppoſe their departure, as there is a report of a general embargo, upon all Dutch veſſels in the ports of Great Britain—and [illegible] eſtabliſhing the [illegible]

The repre[illegible] of Holland, order that the [illegible] French republic, which [illegible] ſince the war, be re-eſtabliſhed, [illegible] with the Belgic provinces, and the country of Liege.

The committee of public ſafety is charged to confer with the bankers of Amſterdam and other places, and with the perſons converſant in the finances of the republic, and well acquainted with the reſources, in order that meaſures may be taken for ſupplying the French armies in the moſt convenient manner, and regulate the circulation of the aſſignats with ſpecie.

Many other meaſures of general police were adopted, unneceſſary to detail.

PARIS, *Jan.* 27

Our letters from Peterſburgh of Nov. 30*th contain the following intelligence:*

Baron Humbrecht and Baron de Frendenberg both convicted of having counterfeited French aſſignats have juſt ſuffered the puniſhment pronounced by the laws againſt forgery. According to our juriſprudence the nobles cannot be condemned to be puniſhed with the Knoolka; the two barons having reclaimed this privilege were only expoſed at the pillory; marked with a hot iron on both arms and afterwards tranſported to Siberia. Two foreign merchants who were concerned in this forgery, had their noſtrils ſplit and were ignominiouſly conducted to the frontiers.

This act of juſtice reminds us of the unhappy accident which occaſioned the death of the cidevant Count de Lautreck formerly a French general and afterwards employed in the Ruſſian ſervice. Determined not to bear arms againſt his native country, he quitted the Ruſſian ſervice at the moment the Empreſs declared war againſt France and ſet out for London; a ſhort time after his arrival at Berlin, where he intended to ſtay only a few days, he was arreſted at the requeſt of ſome merchants, whom he had paid, two years ſince in aſſignats, which were found to be forged. Lautreck had not thought it poſſible that aſſignats, which he received from an agent of the Royal Princes ſhould be falſe. He applied to our Ambaſſador at Berlin in order to obtain proviſionally his liberty; but all in vain. The unhappy Lautreck unable to bear the idea of being conſidered as a forger terminated his life in priſon; three letters were found on his table, one of which was directed to the Empreſs; wherein he thanked her for the favours ſhe had pleaſed to beſtow on an honeſt but unhappy man, and recommended his children to her protection.

LONDON, *Feb.* 13.

The French are ſaid to have gained an aſcendency in the councils of the Porte, in which caſe a ſpeedy rupture with Ruſſia may be expected, and perhaps as powerful a diverſion effected in favour of France, as miniſters hope to effect in our favor, by ſending ſix millions of money to the Emperor. Certain it is, that vigorous preparations for war have, for a conſiderable time, been making throughout the Turkiſh Empire.

Feb. 19. An order of council was paſſed yeſterday for laying an embargo upon all veſſels in the different ports of the kingdom.—This meaſure is taken previous to the intended mode being adopted of levying men for the navy. This order has been ſent to the collectors of the cuſtom at all the ports.

Yeſterday accounts were received from Holland of a very recent date, which ſtate, that the French had proceeded in that country to aboliſh the office of Stadteolder; that they had placed the Executive Government in the hands of ſeveral committees, and had declared their intention of immediately eſtabliſhing a Republic, founded upon Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man.

Ambaſſadors from Denmark and Sweden had already arrived among them, with a view as it was generally underſtood, of conciliating the mercantile intereſt in that country. Meaſures were intended to be taken with a view of ſtill keeping up the commercial intercourſe between that nation and this.

Many of the articles which had been demanded by the French had been provided & were ready to be furniſhed according to the terms of the requiſition.

Col. Ramſay who went over ſome time ago to Helvoetſluys with a flag of Truce, to enquire into the ſtate of the Britiſh ſick, unavoidably left behind in that place upon the approach of the French, has returned with the moſt pleaſing and ſatisfactory account of the treatment they receive. They have every comfort and convenience which can be procured for them; and it having been ſuggeſted by the Phyſician of the hoſpital to the French commandant that ſome Port Wine was wanted, he immediately ordered a quantity from Rotterdam for the uſe of the hoſpital.

It is not true, as has been ſtated, that our ſick are ſent into the interior of France. They are only removed from Helvoetſluys as they recover ſufficiently to be removed, for the ſake of accommodation in the inland towns, that place being very much crowded by a numerous Garriſon. The attendants upon the hoſpital are at preſent at perfect liberty, and may even return to England when they will.

Colonel [illegible] week at Helvoetſluys by the French G[illegible] hoſpitable manner.

A late Madrid [illegible] lowing article [illegible] army in that [illegible] there has [illegible] Pyrennees [illegible] was, that the French obſ[illegible] ſeveral poſts upon the [illegible]

From Navarre they [illegible] having obtained [illegible] were advancing towards [illegible] which they had laid [illegible] ſtrong, and has been put [illegible] fence.

The greateſt conſternation reigns in the province of [illegible] numbers of the fugitive [illegible] fuge in Saragoſſa, and M[illegible]

The Editor of the L[illegible] requeſted permiſſion to [illegible] future, at Altona; and [illegible] ment has granted them [illegible] with the uſual privileges.

A fire lately happened [illegible] Frenchmen extinguiſhed [illegible] taken in the Oporto Fleet [illegible] it had been ſelling at ten pou[illegible] pipe.

Our new kingdom of C[illegible] the ſcene of civil war. [illegible] general were miſinformed [illegible] reſpect to the ſtrength of the [illegible] lic, and under the idea that [illegible] liſhed put themſelves under the [illegible] England as the leaſt evil. W[illegible] of the French could no longer be [illegible] the Corſicans complained that [illegible] deceived; and the Republican [illegible] come ſo ſtrong, as to be able [illegible] party at Ajacio. Paoli and [illegible] been obliged to concentre [illegible] Fiorenzo, under the protec[illegible] fleet.

ADDITIONAL INSTRU[illegible]

To the commanders of our ſhips [illegible] and privateers, that have [illegible] ters of marque againſt [illegible]

Given at our court at St. James's [illegible] day of February 1795, in the [illegible] our reign.

George R.

I. That they ſhall bring into the [illegible] of this kingdom all Dutch veſſels [illegible] or from any port in Holland; [illegible] that they together with their cargoes [illegible] Dutch property, may be detained [illegible] ally; and that ſpeedy reſtitution ſhall be made of all ſuch cargoes, or parts of cargo (or the value thereof,) found on board the ſame, as ſhall appear to belong to proprietors being the ſubjects of allied or neutral powers.

II. That they ſhall bring into the [illegible] this kingdom all ſhips, to whatever [illegible] they may belong, which ſhall be found [illegible] with naval or military ſtores, and bound [illegible] any port in Holland, in order that the ſaid cargoes may be detained proviſionally; a full indemnification being given by the government to the owners and maſters of all ſuch veſſels, belonging to the ſubjects of the allied or neutral powers, as may be brought in conſequence hereof, and likewiſe to the proprietors of ſuch cargoes, being ſubjects of allied or neutral powers.

By his majeſty's command,

PORTLAND.

American Occurrences.

NORFOLK, *March* 31.

Admiral Murray's ſquadron.—It is impoſſible to review the conduct of this ſquadron for nine months paſt without the moſt lively emotions of indignation. The depredations, or rather piracies of this ſquadron have been detailed in the different Gazettes for ſeveral months paſt—but the more recent ones are not ſo generally known. Some little time paſt this ſquadron captured two American veſſels laden with cargoes of upwards of twenty five thouſand pounds ſterling, and bound from Bourdeaux to this port. A few days ſince they took an American ſhip with gold and ſilver on board, to the amount of 50,000l. ſterling! And not content with robbing us on the high ſeas in this [illegible] manner, but we are inſulted with their [illegible] of good fortune. Where the [illegible] of this country is to end, it is [illegible] foretell. I know very well there [illegible] Britiſh partizans here who tell us that [illegible] of this property appeares to be [illegible] that Admiral Murray and his officers [illegible] make ſuch valuable property [illegible] no doubt, or to ſuppoſe that [illegible] cuſe, would be an unreaſonable [illegible] But for a moment let us admit [illegible] the property is really French [illegible] has Admiral Murray's fleet [illegible] moment in our ports, or to [illegible] ſmalleſt ſupply? The ſeventh [illegible] the treaty with France ſays, [illegible]

"refuge ſhall be given in the [illegible]
"as ſhall have made prize [illegible]
"people, or property of [illegible]
"ties; but if ſuch ſhall [illegible]
"forced by ſtreſs of weather [illegible]
"the ſeas, all proper [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday afternoon the Mail came up [illegible] brought dispatches from Mr. [illegible] and papers up to the 24th [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

[illegible] of a letter received per Capt. Owen, [illegible] Eglinton, dated 3d of April.

"The English have declared war against the Dutch, and have granted letters of marque and reprisals; one has already produced a constitution at St. Eustatia. The Dutch have acknowledged the sovereignty of the French, granted the use of a still greater number to prosecute the war, to supply large quantities of clothing for the army, and to [illegible] sail of the line, and nine frigates.

"The armament have retaken St. Lucia, except the fort at Morne Fortune, where [illegible] except Richmond hill and town, [illegible] in a body at St. Vincents, and are [illegible] there in a friendly manner; and in [illegible] of the English and Dutch islands the inhabitants go to bed without the fear of death before morning. Such is the present situation of these colonies, and you must be persuaded the people in all quarters [illegible] to ask mercy at present. All things [illegible] goods now left with reluctance, to [illegible] Thomas and St. Bartholomews, fearing [illegible] attack of the French, and two ships [illegible] expecting the attack of the English—Yesterday an English frigate was here, and it was reported the cause to demand the shipping."

For these few days past it has been currently reported, that our executive has of late shown much partial indignation at the [illegible] and is even inflicted on our commerce by the British, and that measures are [illegible] to be taken to require an immediate [illegible] and forbearance for its future [illegible]. If the report be founded, our [illegible] have just cause to complain to the [illegible] of their present situation, to [illegible] effected under the safeguard of a [illegible] our government from and dignified.

Great Britain, resembling [illegible] Government [illegible] her interests at war, will have to pay, the [illegible] campaign, two hundred and twenty [illegible] thousand, in two thousand fifty-six men, [illegible] manner which the [illegible] nation has [illegible] paid to the most Serene of Prussia, [illegible] April subsequent a tax, to one million, [illegible] hundred thousand pounds. This enormous sum has been generally advanced [illegible] defending his own dominions.

The ordinary [illegible] England, of which we [illegible] an account by the brig there is said not [illegible] to depart with [illegible] are [illegible] in making their navy. This is prudent [illegible] for on all pretences could they devise [illegible] which for this purpose.

This day arrived the [illegible] from [illegible] Cape Nicola [illegible]. The Captain informs, that previous [illegible] leaving that place, accounts had been [illegible] from Port-au-Prince, that General [illegible], with 50 British and 500 French [illegible], had been killed in an engagement [illegible] republicans.

It is [illegible] through the Mercantile, that the [illegible] of Spain, has likely been changed; [illegible] Count d'Aranda has retired from the [illegible] of prime minister but retains the [illegible] of grand favorite to the [illegible]—[illegible] his successor we have not learnt.

[illegible] Cadiz will [illegible] the Mediterranean [illegible] to three [illegible] to [illegible] and New York, by a [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in this city with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OTICE was given in the Pittsburgh Gazette the 20th day of December last, ...ting all those persons who had purchas... at the Commissioners sale in Allegheny ...unty in November last, that in case they ... not call for their Deeds and pay the pur... money within one month from the ... of said advertisement, the Commission... would consider the money paid in at the ... as forfeited, in consequence of which a ...ber of deeds were taken, and a number ...emain in the Commissioners Office: ...ow, the Commissioners think themselves ...ger bound by the sales they therefore ...ve, that if the original owner, his heirs ...signs, first applies and pay the taxes and ...ts accrued, his or their lands shall remain ... the Commissioners books as if no such ... had ta... and if the purchaser at ... sales fi... his deed, it shall be ...vered to ... paying the purchase ...ney. Jo... ..., one of the Com...ioners, will constantly attend in the Com...ioners Office to settle with those persons ...o wish to apply as above.

JOHN WILKINS,
ROBERT BROTHERTON,
JOSEPH SCOTT,
} Commrs.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1795.

HEREBY forwarn all persons, from taking an assignment on a note which I gave to John Rolands for the sum of twenty-nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first day of November, 1795. The note was given about the first of March, in a consideration of a Horse that proves unsound. There is a credit on the note for six pounds twelve shillings and six pence the same day the note was given.

JAMES WILSON.

Ohio county, April 4, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, April 1, 1795.

FREDERICK Baum, Byers and Allen, merchants, Fayette; William Bartlett, ... near Simmral's ferry; Samuel Breden, ...e of the Revd. James Power; William ...yers, Fayette; William Boyd, Unity ...nship; John Brining and Martin Besch, ...ikeminitas; Monf. I. N. de Boedelcivere, ...ayette; Abraham Boyd, Redstone.

Captain John Christy, Huntington; Edw. ...ook, esq. Fayette; David Cathcart, ditto; ...illiam Callaghan, do. James Chadbourne, ...re of Capt. Lodge; Samuel Culberson, at ...ol. Cook's; William Caldwell, near Greens...urgh; David Campbell, Poke run; David ...lark, near Simmral's; Thomas Crawford, ...re of the Revd. James Power; John Cou...t, near Dennisson's mill.

James Donelly, Derry township; widow ...owning, Charles Divis, at Mr. Turnbull's.

Jesse Evans, George's creek, Fayette; ...ary Elgin, Unity; William Evans, care of ...phraim Latta.

Hugh Finley, Fayette; Samuel Finley, ...aurel Hill; Charles Faran, James Foster, ...oyalhannon; Leonard Fryar, care of Fran... Hamilton, Fayette.

John Griffith, Mount Pleasant; Robert ...ibson, Fayette; James Gibson, care of ...oseph Cook, esq. Stephen Gapen, esquire, ...eputy surveyor; Thomas Gibson, Connel's ...erry.

Arthur Hurry, care of Col. Torrence; ...illiam Hamilton, Fairfield; William Han... Ligonier; Hugh Henderson, care of W. ...e, esq. John Harkness, Franklin; Robert ...ey, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; John ...indman, Beaver run; John Hume, care of ...oseph Cook, esq. Noble Hunter, care of ...ohn Gillespie; Lieut. Henderson, Edward ...arkins, stone-keeper, Wallace's fort.

Benjamin Jones, George's creek, Fayette; ...ndrew Irwin, Ligonier; Robert Irwin, care ...f James Fisher; Benjamin Jack.

Robert Legate, near Conemaugh; James ...awson, Sawickly; Andrew Larimore, Unity

Isaac Moorland, care of William Findley, ...q. Andrew M'Bride, Huntington; Hugh ...'Gee, in M'Grew's settlement; Charles ...'Kee, Fayette; Robert M'Closkey, Jacob ...ller, care of Jacob Painter, esq. Mrs ...olean, care of William Findley, esquire; ...el M'Bride, at Mr. Turnbull's works; ...izabeth Magill, Loyalhannon; J. M'Casky, ...udd's ferry; John Magrew, Ann Moor...ad, care of Capt. Lodge; Samuel Mahaf..., care of Mr. Dennisson; Robert M'Cona...hey, near Conemaugh river; John Marshal, ...ong run; William M'Flinn, schoolmaster, ...ine run; David M'Kee, care of Robert ...Kee, John Millegan distiller; John Mille..., ...r Hannastown; John M'Clelland, Uriah ...atson, Daniel M'Heister, care of John ...i..., esq. Ensign John M'Clenachan, camp ...f M'Farlane's; James M'Cutcheon, care of ...he Revd. Samuel Porter.

Rebecca Nichols, Unity; James Nesbit, ...f John Nesbit's; Robert Nox, Sam. Nel...on, Conemaugh.

Arthur O'Hara, Joseph Odell, millwright.

John Patterson, late of Fayette; Charles Pollock, Loyalhannon; John Probst, merchant.

James Reay, Hugh Ross, London Grove; ...ames Rankin, Fayette; John Ray, Salem; ...illiam Riddle, care of William Jack, esq. ...hristopher Rodebaugh; David Ryall, house ...arpenter, near Budd's.

Peter Sailer, Fairfield; Martha Smith, ...arter ...; Robert Sproul...

William Turnbull, esq. Robert Thompson, at Hay's ferry; Enoch Trench, Capt. Moore's company; Col. Joseph Torrence, Fayette; Pat. Tiernan, innkeeper, Brownsville.

Samuel Wallace, Loyalhannon; Samuel Waddell, care of Mr. James Lawson; James Withrow, care of John Guthrie, esquire; Samuel Weagley, waggon conductor; James Williams, William White, Black Lick; Miss Ann Warnock, Laurell Hill; James Williamson, care of Ebenezer Brady, esq. John Willis, South Huntington; John Wright, esq. Rostraver; Christian Werman, Beesontown; Robert White, Loyalhannon; Matthew Wiley, Redstone, Fayette.

N. B. To prevent disappointment and unnecessary trouble, all persons wanting letters or newspapers are requested to call for the same between the hours of nine A. M. and one P. M. and three and five P. M. on Thursday's, Friday's and Saturday's in each week respectively. If the post returns after these hours on Saturday, attendance will be given on Monday following.

All persons in arrears for postage one year or upwards are requested to discharge the same, and in future half a year's postage on newspapers in advance will be required.

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE distillers in Westmoreland county are once more requested to make immediate payment either to me in cash, or whiskey delivered in Pittsburgh, for which a generous price is given by the Inspector of the Survey. Those who do not comply will not hereafter complain of being run to cost.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of Westmoreland county.

Greensburgh, March 30, 1795.

WAS taken up by Thomas Coulter in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, and is now at the house of the subscriber, a red COW, with a white spot on each flank, and her belly white; also another red COW taken up by Jacob Freeman, both her horns cut and bored, her ear cropt, her tail white about half way up, both her hind feet white, and a large star in her forehead. They were taken up about the first of December last. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES POLLOCK.

March 30, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Peter's township, Washington county, a red and white BULL, supposed to be one year old, the off ear cropt, and the near ear half cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES BARCLAY.

April 4, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Revd. JAMES FINLEY, deceased, as also all that have any demands against said estate, are desired to come and settle their accounts with the subscribers against the first of July next.

JOSEPH FINLEY,
WILLIAM FINLEY,
} Executors.

April 4, 1795.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land situate on a branch of Turtlecreek, containing 130 acres of prime Land, a sufficient quantity of meadow may be made, there is some improvements on the premises, and a fine stream for a mill running through it, cash, flour, or whiskey will be taken in payment, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to Lewis Bond, Pittsburgh, or John Speer, Mouth of Yough.

Pitt. April 2, 1795.

Nankeens, jeans, fustians, Irish Linens, &c. and a variety of Saddles and Bridles neatly finished, for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1795.

Pittsburgh, April 1st 1795.

ALL those indebted to Nathaniel Irish and Co. before the 1st of February last, are requested to call and settle their accounts before the 24th instant, or ELSE,

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PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTWITHSTANDING the great indulgence the subscriber has given to those indebted to him, yet willing to give a greater calls on those who have not discharged their accounts to meet him at the house where he formerly lived in Pittsburgh on Saturday the 11th of April, Saturday 18th, Saturday the 25th, and Saturday the 2d of May, where he will wait on them for the purpose of settlement; those who do not avail themselves of this offer he hopes will not blame him to take the most summary mode for recovery.

JAMES HORNER.

April 4, 1795.

THE subscriber having sold one hundred and eighty seven tickets for the New Town at M'Kee's Ferry, for prompt payment, and subject to a ground rent of one dollar per annum, according to the tenor of his advertisement—takes this method of informing the purchasers of those tickets, and those who may become purchasers of the remaining tickets, that on the payment of the further sum of ten dollars at the expiration of one year after the drawing of the lottery, he will relinquish his claim to the said ground rent of one dollar per annum, so that his neighbours may be holders in fee simple of their respective tenements as well as himself, being of the same opinion as the writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 7th instant, but at the same time wishing to convince that writer and the public that he can dispose of his property how and in what manner he pleases.

JOHN M'KEE.

March 20, 1795.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

In the tone House, Second street,

HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Hats, Books, Stationary, &c. which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash or approved of country produce.

And as he has waited with uncommon patience for those who have been long indebted to him, he now gives notice, that unless they come and pay up their accounts before the middle of March next, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into other hands so as to enforce a collection.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1795.

N. B. Those indebted to Andrew Watson and Co. and who do not settle with Andrew Watson or William Semple before the above mentioned time, may expect their accounts will be put into suit.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Alleghenv county, Versailles township, a horse Colt, a year old last spring, between a sorrel and strawberry roan colour, one hind foot white, a blaze in his face, very light made, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said colt, and delivers him to John Dunning, in Westmoreland county, Huntington township, or to the subscriber, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM ROBB.

March 16, 1795.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Bedford county, Bedford township, an apprentice boy named JAMES SHANNON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, round face, short dark hair; had on when he went away a sailor's jacket & overalls of striped cloth, he took with him a set of shoemaker's tools being a shoemaker by trade. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

GEORGE GRAHAM.

February 14, 1795.

A Tract of land will be ... subscribers situate on ... gahela river, 14 miles fr... and two from Elizabe... taining 300 acres, 50 ... cleared, and 18 in mea... two story dwelling hou... and several other out hou... repair, and a sufficient stre... for a mill running through ... For particulars apply to the ... at Craig's ferry opposite ...

All those indebted to the ... Alexander Craig, deceas... more requested to ma... the subscribers, and th... any demands against ... desired to present them ... tested, before the first of ...

SARAH CRAIG,
CHARLES CRAIG.

FOR SA...

That noted and well ... lished place known ... name of Parkinson's ... For terms apply to the ... er living on the premis...

JOSEPH PARKIS...

March 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

A plantation situated on Ly... creek, about 7 miles from ... burgh, to which there is a pub... with a Grist Mill and Saw ... well settled part of Westmoreland ... containing about six hundred ... which about 140 acres cleared, ... acres thereof in meadow, having ... dwelling houses two thriving you... chards three still houses, one of ... and appurtenances. Any person ... to purchase will view the premises, ... apply to the owner, who will give ... indisputable title.

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 28, 1795.

The famous Horse
Young Valient,

WILL cover mares this season week about, at the subscriber's stable on the point above the mouth of Yough, and at the stable of John Byerly, in Westmoreland county, on the Glade road, one mile from John Dunning's tavern; he will stand the first week in April at the subscriber's, and the second week at Byerly's, and so alternately during the season. The price for the season is eighteen shillings and one bushel of oats, for insuring a colt thirty shillings and one bushel of oats; wheat will be taken in payment at 4s. and rye at 3s. per bushel, if delivered on or before the first of October next at Walthour's, Lutzenhiser's, Cavot's or Plumer's mill, or at the mouth of Yough.

Valient is full 17 hands high, and well made in proportion, a dark bay, rising 6 years old, both fore feet white, fit for saddle or draft. He stood this year in Fallowfield township, Washington county, and some of his colts have been sold there for thirty pounds when ten months old.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

March 23, 1795.

A good Distiller will meet with good encouragement by applying to John and Henry Bryan & Co. Racoon, or Col. William Semple, merchant, Pittsburgh.

February 12, 1795.

A good Distiller is ... Four Pounds Ten ... per month will be ... any one well reco...

Wm. NAIL...
Camp, ...
county.

March 25, 1...